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6	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE VIRTUAL MEETING
7	January 12, 2022
8	Held via Webex
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11	PRESENT:
12	Hon. Anna Barbara Hantz Marconi,
13	Associate Justice, New Hampshire Supreme Court
14	Hon. Susan Carbon, Circuit Court Judge
15	Hon. Diane Nicolosi, Superior Court Judge
16	Hon. John Yazinski, Circuit Court Judge
17	Mary Barton, Clerk, Circuit Court
18	Merrill Beauchamp, Director, Victim &
19	Witness Program
20	Kathy Beebe, Executive Director, Haven NH
21	Kristyn Bernier, Investigator, Belknap
22	County Attorney's Office
23	Steven Endres, Assistant County Attorney,
24	Merrimack County
25	Martha Ann Hornick, Grafton County



1 Attorney 2 Mary Krueger, Attorney, NHLA 3 Lynda Ruel, Director, Office of Victim/Witness Assistance, NH DOJ 4 5 Scott Hampton, Director, Ending the 6 Violence 7 David Hobbs, Hampton, NH Association of 8 Chiefs of Police 9 Lyn Schollett, Executive Director, New 10 Hampshire Coalition 11 Amanda Grady Sexton, Director of Public 12 Affairs, New Hampshire Coalition 13 Jon Strasburger, New Hampshire 14 Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys 15 David Vicinanzo, Attorney, DOVE Program 16 Patricia LaFrance, Attorney, The Black 17 Law Group Betsy Paine, Attorney, CASA NH 18 19 Pam Dodge, NHBA DOVE Program & 603 Legal 20 Sarah Freeman, Circuit Court 21 Administrator 22 Jean Kilham, Manager, NHJB Domestic 23 Violence Program

Erin Jasina, Director, NHLA DV Program

Anne Zinkin, Supervisory Law Clerk, NHSC

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1	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Okay.
2	Welcome to our second task force meeting
3	on the review of domestic violence cases
4	in the judicial system. Today's meeting
5	focuses on charge 2, which is a review of
6	the current status of New Hampshire law
7	regarding domestic abuse.
8	And included in this are tangential
9	statutes and remedies that are within our
LO	purview to consider. Yes, are within our
11	purview to consider.
L2	So we have posted the documents that
L3	have been shared with the task force,
L 4	various domestic violence law relevant
15	cases, civil stalking law relevant cases,
L 6	nonprecedential substantive domestic
L7	violence orders, nonprecedential
L8	substantive civil stalking orders what
L 9	was circulated did not include some
20	procedural cases federal statutes, the
21	ATF criteria, and some comments that have
22	been submitted.
23	And as we did yesterday, we will
24	walk through the various areas, get input
>5	from our various members stakeholders

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1	and then figure out what we are going to
2	be uploading for public comment.
3	As you know, some of the we have
4	some constraints in terms of orders, and
5	we'll get to that in another charge,
6	given what can be posted and what can't
7	be. So we'll have to be intentional
8	about what we share at this stage of the
9	process.
LO	And we have just so you know,
11	from yesterday's meeting, we are in the
L2	process of developing kind of minutes, if
13	you will, not really minutes as much as a
L 4	summary of the discussion points so that
L5	we've captured them so that we can refer
16	back as we move forward in the task force
L7	recommendation-drafting process.
18	So I will open the floor for
L9	comments on the primary domestic violence
20	statute, 173-B. And I have just included
21	four talking points. And Jean Kilham has
22	been very helpful adding some context
23	that it might be helpful if those who

have been involved in past or current legislative initiatives would speak up.

24

1	A focus or a discussion about the
2	definition, as it exists today, of what
3	constitutes domestic violence, other
4	types of other types of behavior
5	let me call it concerning behavior that
6	perhaps should be, could be addressed,
7	and factors in the under the current
8	rubric, factors that the court should be
9	aware of, considering, assessing in cases
10	as they're brought today.
11	Understanding that when we talk
12	about the statute and its interpretation,
13	some of that belongs in a well,
14	changes to the statute would belong in a
15	different branch of government, with the
16	ability to investigate, review, weigh
17	policy considerations that we have three
18	branches of government, and ours is to
19	interpret, not to make the law, so but
20	this task force obviously bleeds over
21	into other areas.
22	And I think it is well within our
23	charge to be thinking of recommendations
24	that may not be within the branch's
25	purview but may be a ball that can be

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1	picked up and carried by a different
2	branch of government.
3	So with that, I open the floor to
4	our domestic violence statute. And
5	frankly, I don't care if we go in order.
6	If we want to talk about civil stalking
7	statute at the same time, divorce orders,
8	these things all tend to interrelate.
9	And we also do have a representative
10	of the Superior Court, though not to
11	cabin (ph.) the discussion, but the
12	Superior Court representative is part of
13	the task force because we know there is
14	interaction between the Circuit Court and
15	Superior Court cases.
16	So jump in as you will.
17	MS. LAFRANCE: So this is Patty
18	(ph.) LaFrance. I just want to expand a
19	little bit on what Jean had put in her
20	outline regarding financial abuse because
21	that obviously comes up a lot in the
22	cases I have, in terms of either
23	parenting cases or even divorce cases.
24	Obviously, when a divorce petition
25	is filed there is some restraint because



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1	of the anti-hypothecation order that the
2	courts send out as routine when
3	something's first filed. But I see it a
4	lot, where people come to me; their
5	finances are controlled.
6	I can't tell you how many people
7	call my office, and we ask them how much
8	their partner makes or the father of
9	their child or the mother of their child
10	or their husband, and they say, I don't
11	know; they control the finances.
12	I guess the problem is would it rise
13	to the level of needing some type of
14	protection? I welcome input on this
15	because would it raise issues of due
16	process of depriving somebody? I mean,
17	what if it's a person who it's they
18	came into a marriage with X amount of
19	money? I don't know. I welcome thought
20	on that. But definitely, we do see
21	financial abuse.
22	And the other area that I wanted to
23	bring up, especially in light of what's
24	happened in the past two years with
25	COVID, is exposure to disease, illness.

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1	In the old days, it was STDs, right? But
2	now it's I have clients that have been
3	exposed by their partners because of
4	their whatever beliefs. Obviously,
5	relate to any other type of behavior that
6	would expose somebody to a potentially
7	deadly disease. Those are the two areas
8	that I see.
9	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Interesting.
10	You're right. There is a health
11	component as well. Always has been, but
12	now it's a little different.
13	MS. JASINA: This is Erin Jasina
14	with New Hampshire Legal Assistance. I
15	would say one of the most difficult
16	things that we see when we're working
17	with victims and survivors is that they
18	come to us wanting a protective order.
19	We review the statute with them.
20	And what we're seeing is abuse.
21	It's emotional, psychological abuse, but
22	it doesn't fit within the parameters of
23	173-B. And that's really challenging to
24	acknowledge that the abuse has occurred,
25	but under our law, you can't be



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1	protected. So I'm open to expanding or
2	thinking about expanding the definition
3	of abuse in New Hampshire.
4	DR. HAMPTON: I would just like
5	this is Scott Hampton.
6	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Okay.
7	DR. HAMPTON: I would like to
8	piggyback on what Erin was saying, just
9	from the flip side. When I work with
10	offenders in the batterers' intervention
11	programs, one of the frequent
12	conversations we get involved in this is
13	we'll have people tell us, well, the one
14	form of abuse that I'm likely to give up
15	or to forgo is the physical abuse.
16	And I'm always curious about that
17	because it seems to be fairly effective
18	in what they're trying to accomplish.
19	And they said, well, the physical abuse
20	is what actually gets me caught. And
21	there'll be a discussion in the group
22	amongst the men about the various forms
23	of abuse that actually cross a legal
24	line.
25	And what they're looking for is a



1	way to control their partners in a way
2	that navigates the legal system
3	effectively. So I think looking more
4	broadly, in terms of what Evan Stark
5	refers to as coercive control, might
6	indeed expand, probably substantially,
7	what we have covered under 173-B, in
8	terms of forms of abuse.
9	The other piece I would throw out
10	with that too is when we're thinking
11	about credible threat and we're looking
12	about the level of dangerousness, some of
13	the forms of dangerousness that are
14	presented by abusers have nothing to do
15	with abuse. So it's either abusive
16	actions that are not illegal, or they're
17	factors that load on dangerousness that
18	are not abuse in and of themselves.
19	And so if there's a way for us to be
20	able to think about credible threat in a
21	somewhat more expansive way, say, no,
22	this situation poses a danger, even
23	though it's these factors, whether it's
24	looking at unemployment, or does the
25	one of the factors is does the person

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1	know that you have children that are not
2	his. Well, that's not abusive, but it is
3	one of the factors.
4	So if we could tie things into
5	various dangerousness assessment tools,
6	such as the ones that Jackie Campbell
7	has, whether it's the lethality
8	assessment protocol, or more broadly, the
9	dangerous assessment tool and there
10	are many others out there as well I'd
11	like us to do that.
12	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: So following
13	up on that, because this is there is
14	an assessment, and then there is the
15	result, if you will, of a finding of
16	domestic abuse. So how, along the
17	continuum, if you've thought about it,
18	which I assume this group has or many
19	have, how do you proceed along that
20	continuum where you have an assessment
21	factor, one, the partner has children
22	that are not of that are not the same
23	as the other partner, not of theirs, so
24	children with a different parent?
25	That may be a dangerousness factor,



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1	but does that how would the court, if
2	you will, analyze that in the context of
3	the resulting impact of a DV order in the
4	system with certain, again, impacts and
5	due process considerations for the person
6	restrained?
7	DR. HAMPTON: Right.
8	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And so the
9	same thing, financial control again, we
10	have a financial exploitation statute
11	which requires certain levels of proof.
12	And that is what I find complicating,
13	when you try to put these factors into
14	the DV procedure the way it is now, or
15	are we talking about different types of
16	statutory remedies?
17	DR. HAMPTON: Um-hum.
18	JUDGE YAZINSKI: There's
19	intersection between RSA 173-B, domestic
20	violence, and parenting cases that we see
21	and divorce cases that we see. The
22	difficulty with that I have as a judge
23	and I think all Circuit Court judges have
24	when hearing domestic violence petitions,
25	domestic violence cases, are the issues

Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22 1 that you've already identified. 2 We recognize that financial control 3 is a form of abuse. I hear the most 4 heart-wrenching testimony about verbal abuse that you could imagine. It's 5 6 painful to hear what petitioners undergo 7 on a regular basis. But absent -- and 8 you've -- everyone has pointed this out. 9 Absent being able to check one of those 10 boxes under 173-B:1, we can't -- we 11 really can't consider it. 12 And that is -- in my mind, the first 13 step is to get a broader understanding of 14 what domestic partner abuse looks like; 15 have those who make the laws understand 16 that it is part and parcel of lethality, 17 going down the road. It's part and parcel of damage to children. But it 18 19 isn't part of 173-B. 20 But when we're hearing a divorce 21 case or a parenting case and we are 22

cognizant of the forms of domestic abuse that don't exist in the statute, we do formulate orders that incorporate restrictions on abusers and requirements

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1	on abusers that are part of a parenting
2	decree, part of a divorce decree. But
3	it's hard to do it under 173-B without
4	the definitional changes.
5	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And those
6	orders, in parenting and family cases
7	correct me if I'm wrong don't go into
8	the registry and don't have the same
9	ramifications. And so that informs, I
10	think, some of the limitations, if you
11	will.
12	JUDGE YAZINSKI: Exactly.
13	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And so
14	there, you have options, in parenting and
15	divorce cases, to control some of this
16	behavior. That leaves out the childless,
17	nonmarried, or nondivorcing, if you will,
18	couple.
19	So that's where, I think, it's
20	interesting and some interesting ideas.
21	That's where your civil stalking
22	financial exploitation now gets geared to
23	elderly financial exploitation. Don't
24	know that I don't know of any maybe
25	some of again, some of you in the

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1	field, so to speak, know of other states
2	that might have tried sort of emotional
3	abuse, criminalizing that kind of
4	conduct. So I would like to hear about
5	that if we've got some input.
6	MR. ENDRES: Steven Endres. I don't
7	have input on that. But I do think it's
8	important to recognize that a lot of the
9	language in 173-B and 631:2-b seems to be
10	based on federal law regarding possession
11	of firearms in 18 U.S.C. 922.
12	And a lot of those definitions may
13	be somewhat locked in to what the federal
14	statutes are currently using. So
15	although you can have a crime of
16	emotional abuse or financial abuse in New
17	Hampshire, that wouldn't have the same
18	ramifications with a conviction
19	preventing someone from possessing
20	firearms or purchasing firearms in the
21	future.
22	MR. VICINANZO: This is Dave (ph.)
23	Vicinanzo. Steve, just to follow up on
24	that, I think that's an excellent point.
25	I have had a similar thought. That



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1	language from the federal criminal code,
2	which I have particular familiarity
3	with I was in the U.S. Attorney's
4	Office for many years is at least
5	thirty years old.
6	And in reading the definition of
7	abuse and the standards for obtaining
8	temporary relief or even permanent
9	relief, I am struck by the sense that the
10	statute fails to it's about fifteen
11	years behind what our understanding or
12	the medical community's understanding of
13	trauma and the effects of trauma are on a
14	victim.
15	And I really feel like it's overdue
16	for an overhaul. It really reflects
17	1980s, 1990s approach to these things.
18	And the idea, for instance, in the Tosta
19	decision that a woman who was abused nine
20	months earlier, and it took nine months
21	for her after the abuse, after the
22	qualifying predicates to have occurred,
23	before she actually sought an order, was



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told that it's -- you're too late. The

fact that you were assaulted by your

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1	husband nine months ago, sorry, you're
2	out of luck.
3	I mean, it just flies in the face,
4	with our modern understanding of how,
5	neurologically, trauma works on a brain
6	and how domestic violence works on a
7	victim. I really feel like the
8	legislature needs to take a serious look
9	and really overhaul the definition of
10	abuse and the requirements for the state
11	to recognize it and to interpose legal
12	protection.
13	MS. SEXTON: This is Amanda Grady
14	Sexton. I just wanted to note that the
15	U.S. Senate is likely going to introduce
16	their version of the Violence Against
17	Women Act sometime by the end of this
18	month, which we expect to see some
19	amendments to that law, including at
20	least a partial closure of the boyfriend
21	loophole, et cetera. So there will be
22	some changes relative to those laws soon.
23	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Amanda, is
24	the
25	MS. FREEMAN: This is Sarah Freeman.



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1	To add to one additional point, the
2	orders of protection, the 173-B and
3	stalking orders of protection are entered
4	into the law enforcement database as
5	Brady-qualifying, based upon 18 U.S.C.
6	922(g), which talks about protective
7	orders and not qualifying crimes of
8	misdemeanor domestic violence.
9	So they're very similar statutes,
10	but our protective orders go into the
11	system based upon that other part of the
12	statute.
13	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And the
14	impact of that going into the system
15	versus I know this is something Jean
16	brought up those that don't, they have
17	a national scope, if you will. They are
18	more restrictive of future conduct on the
19	abuser than, perhaps, a civil restraining
20	order in a divorce or parenting case,
21	which is enforced, what, by the courts.
22	MR. ENDRES: Well, if it gets put
23	into the system, if you do go to purchase
24	a firearm, they do what's called a NICS



check, and it would come up on a NICS

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1	check that you're disqualified. And
2	presumably, you would be denied the sale
3	of that firearm
4	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. But
5	it's meant
6	MR. ENDRES: whereas in
7	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: to
8	protect I guess I'm moving off the
9	firearms. But in terms of that's one
10	aspect of protection of victims. In
11	terms of the restraint on other behavior,
12	filing it in the registry creates a more
13	immediate enforcement tool?
14	MR. ENDRES: It would create a
15	notification to law enforcement.
16	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Okay.
17	MS. FREEMAN: It means that orders
18	of protection are immediately visible to
19	law enforcement across the country, upon
20	running someone's name and date of birth.
21	It also would show up in a NICS
22	background check. But for law
23	enforcement purposes, anyone, rather
24	if they're Massachusetts or New Hampshire
25	or California know that these orders



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1	exist and are active, whereas a parenting
2	or marital restraining order, those are
3	not instantly available across the
4	country and may not be enforceable and
5	entitled to full faith and credit between
6	the states.
7	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
8	Right. And then in terms of background
9	check, that then impacts anything that
10	the abuser would do, apply for, whatever,
11	that requires background check, right?
12	MS. FREEMAN: Yes.
13	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yeah. And
14	Amanda, I'm curious. Are the amendments
15	to the Violence Against Women Act
16	addressing any definitional-type issues
17	that we've been talking about?
18	MS. SEXTON: It may, yes. So the
19	House version, the U.S from U.S.
20	Congress had some definitional changes,
21	so the Senate version is expected to have
22	some as well.
23	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And this is
24	strictly
25	MS. SEXTON: The one thing yes.



Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Go ahead.

MS. SEXTON: I'm so sorry. Yes. So

3 that's federal law.

1

4 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.

5 MS. SEXTON: And I think one thing

6 that I did want to note that seems to be

7 a bit of a difference between New

8 Hampshire statutes and some of our --

9 some of the other states are ensuring or

10 moving towards some sort of mechanism for

11 enforcement when firearms have been

12 relinquished.

So right now, that's sort of a --

14 not something that we're doing in New

15 Hampshire. That's not something that our

16 statute directs us to do is to ensure

17 that there has been relinquishment of

18 those firearms.

19 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Sort of a

second check, if you will?

MS. SEXTON: Right. So it's sort of

22 an honor system right now, which is not

23 always honored, as you might imagine.

JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Is that

other people's experience?



1	MR. STRASBURGER: And this is Jon
2	Strasburger. That's been something I see
3	routinely in my divorce cases that also
4	have a domestic violence petition
5	component is there's often a question as
6	to whether or not despite the
7	existence of the temporary order of
8	protection requiring the relinquishment
9	of firearms, whether or not all the
10	firearms have really been relinquished.
11	It routinely seems to get raised,
12	after the orders get issued, as to
13	whether or not there may be other
14	firearms in existence.
15	And that tends to be a little bit of
16	a he said, she said battle about whether
17	the petitioner has a recollection of how
18	many firearms were in the home versus
19	what the police found at the time they
20	served the temporary orders of
21	protection. So that's something that
22	comes up and is, I would say, a frequent
23	area of dispute.
24	I just wanted to follow up quickly
25	on sort of the difference between an RSA

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1	458:16 restraining order and a 173-B
2	domestic violence petition.
3	I think it's a I think it's a
4	common misunderstanding. I think a lot
5	of family law practitioners have the
6	mistaken belief that it's just really a
7	contempt issue for violation of a 458:16
8	restraining order or a 461-A restraining
9	order in the context of a parenting case.
10	And that's not really true. I think
11	it's not used very often, but the
12	statute, 458:16 specifically, in
13	paragraph 3, authorizes an immediate
14	referral to law enforcement and a twelve-
15	hour hold for arrest of a party that
16	violates even a 458:16 restraining order.
17	So although, yes, it's true that
18	those orders aren't entered into the
19	national database, which is a significant
20	difference and I think most of us would
21	agree on that, I just wanted to make sure
22	that people are aware that the statute
23	does authorize law enforcement
24	enforcement of even a 458:16 restraining
25	order and a twelve-hour hold with arrest



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1	without a warrant, and a referral for
2	prosecution.
3	I do note that it's interesting that
4	the language of the statute says that if
5	the order is broken by committing an
6	assault, a criminal trespass, criminal
7	mischief, stalking, or other criminal
8	act, then the party's guilty of a
9	misdemeanor, and peace officers shall
10	arrest the party.
11	So it's a little bit odd that it
12	the statute doesn't refer to just a
13	general violation of that protective
14	order. So if the court were to issue a
15	458:16 order that says neither party
16	shall contact the other, sounds like that
17	is not a violation that would be subject
18	to immediate arrest, whereas if they
19	violate the restraining order by
20	committing an assault, a criminal
21	trespass, criminal mischief, stalking, or
22	other criminal act, there would be that
23	immediate law enforcement remedy
24	available.



So I just thought that was

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-	interesting to note.	

1 2 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: It is. It's 3 almost like dual remedies. One's 4 misdemeanor level, and the other would be 5 enforced by contempt, which may be --6 MR. STRASBURGER: Right. And 7 obviously, there's --8 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. 9 ahead. 10 MR. STRASBURGER: And those remedies are obviously -- I think this is pointed 11 12 out already -- only available to parties 13 in the context of a parenting petition or 14 a divorce case. 15 But we see those routinely with 16 domestic violence issues and often 17 divorces, as the -- as those members of 18 the committee who are either in private 19 practice or are judicial officers, you 20 routinely see cases that have a domestic 21 violence petition running at the same

routinely see cases that have a domest violence petition running at the same time as a parenting case or a divorce case.

JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Well, and it's also interesting in the big picture.



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1	(Audio interference) awful thing to talk
2	about, but different levels of abuse,
3	perhaps needing different levels of
4	remedy.
5	When we talk about expanding the
6	definition, there are different types of
7	restraining orders. The civil stalking
8	is a narrow category of behavior. And as
9	it is now, the domestic violence statute
10	is a narrow category of behavior. It may
11	be the remedy just like the behaviors
12	aren't one size fits all, the remedy may
13	need to be considered on a sliding scale,
14	if you will.
15	MR. ENDRES: Under the stalking
16	statute as well, the violation of a
17	458:16 order can be charged as stalking.
18	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Depending on
19	the type of behavior, right?
20	MR. STRASBURGER: That's right. And
21	often, the underlying abuse that may not
22	constitute 173 abuse would certainly
23	serve as either a basis for a 458:16
24	restraining order or a fault grounds
25	finding in the ultimate divorce, right?



1	We have
2	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
3	MR. STRASBURGER: conduct as to
4	endanger health or reason. We have
5	extreme cruelty. We have a whole bunch
6	of conduct that can fall under those
7	categories that the court can consider in
8	the context of a divorce. But that
9	doesn't necessarily certainly, that
10	doesn't provide the same level of
11	protection as a 173-B order.
12	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. And
13	it doesn't address the nondivorcing,
14	childless couple. So again, you've got a
15	category of people. Whether they're
16	still married, not divorcing, whether
17	they're in a relationship without kids,
18	you have a whole category of people who
19	may be suffering from some type of abuse,
20	exploitation, and there may be a gap in
21	the remedy.
22	MS. FREEMAN: Interestingly, the
23	stalking statute references the divorce
24	restraining order. It doesn't contain a
25	similar cite to the parenting restraining

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1	order. So that is also a minor
2	difference between the parenting and the
3	divorce restraining order.
4	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: That may be
5	a result of timing, right?
6	MS. SEXTON: That's what it was,
7	yep.
8	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yep. Do we
9	know? Are there efforts to modernize the
10	stalking statute to incorporate?
11	MS. SEXTON: No. There is a effort
12	to limit the scope of 173-B. There's a
13	hearing, actually, next Friday at 10:30
14	a.m. I think the bill is House Bill
15	1340, if I'm correct. But I can send
16	that along to the group to look at.
17	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And that
18	just gets to, I know, particularly
19	Amanda. Maybe some others have followed
20	sort of legislative efforts over the
21	years. Has there been an ebb and flow?
22	Have there been initiatives that have
23	been considered and rejected? I mean,
24	just a thumbnail. Probably, you could



MS. SEXTON: Yeah.

this for three hours, but --

MS. SEXTON: Sure. I think that the thumbnail is that there has not been a recent attempt to overhaul either 633:3-a

7 JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Okay.

or 173-B.

JUDGE YAZINSKI: Amanda, as a

coalition, as a group, do you have any

working documents on how you would like

to see the definition changed?

MS. SEXTON: I'll be honest. We
have a wish list that's about -
JUDGE YAZINSKI: Please be honest.

15 That's --

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MS. SEXTON: Yeah. Like, it's about twenty years old. But I will say we do not have an in-depth draft for a definitional change because there has not been a legislative environment that would sort of put us in a position where we feel that we could advance any sort of that goal.

I think it's always a challenge when
you open up these statutes, in terms of



1	the outcome that you might end up with is
2	not one that you might intend. There
3	could be some significant losses in terms
4	of protection. So there has not been an
5	attempt by the Coalition to make any
6	changes since the passage, in 2014, of
7	Joshua's Law, which was largely driven by
8	the need to align our statute with
9	federal law, largely for the purposes of
10	firearms, firearm reasons, so
11	MS. BEEBE: This is Kathy Beebe. I
12	will add to that, though, I think that
13	there's a lot of base support for the
14	expansion of the definition, based on
15	what we're seeing on a (indiscernible)
16	basis.
17	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: You're a
18	little better but not a lot.
19	MS. BEEBE: Tested it earlier, and
20	they said they could hear me. Is it
21	better now?
22	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Slightly.
23	MS. BEEBE: I'll talk really loud.
24	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yes.
25	MS. BEEBE: I was saying that we're



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	seeing a lot of big cases where that
2	would support the expansion of the
3	definition.
4	As Scott was saying earlier, we are
5	hearing from the abusers that are
6	recognizing their lack of physical
7	behavior that's existed in the past and
8	know that they abused long enough ago
9	that it's not that it is going to have
10	an impact in showing that current
11	physical danger for the victim, and then
12	using that afterwards, with all of the
13	other controlling behavior, to say, can't
14	even get this; not no one, not even
15	the courts are believing you in terms of
16	what's happened, and that continued cycle
17	of abuse because what we know and what we
18	see is, most of the times, it does not
19	rise to the level of the physical.
20	It might initially, and so then the
21	victim knows, every single time there is
22	that look or that threat given, what that
23	means, without there having to be the

physical, and then not having the

protections in place for all of the other

24

	Domestic violence lask roice - 1/12/22
1	psychological and emotional abuse that's
2	happening, particularly with the
3	financial abuse that's keeping them tied
4	to the abuser.
5	So there does have to be something
6	around expansion of the definitions.
7	Otherwise, so many of the victims that
8	are experiencing that nonphysical, that
9	they know the threat is still there that
10	they just can't prove, are not getting
11	the protection that they need.
12	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: That sounds
13	to me like a variant, in a way, of
14	criminal threatening. There's a basis in
15	the past so that the victim knows what
16	the abuser's capable of. And so the
17	threat carries almost more weight, if you
18	will, even though the prior behavior was
19	sometime in the past. So maybe baby
20	steps, small changes just to include that
21	scenario.
22	MS. JASINA: We're also seeing
23	along the lines of what Kathy is saying,
24	we're also seeing an increase of abusers
25	using the threat or attempted threat of

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	suicide to control and coerce their
2	victims. And we're seeing various
3	varying orders handling the threat or
4	attempted suicide.
5	Some are recognizing it as a form of
6	abuse. Other courts are not and are not
7	including it in the determination for a
8	finding of abuse. So I think that's
9	something that we need to explore as a
10	group and how we can when we're
11	talking about possibly expanding the
12	definition of abuse or domestic violence
13	in New Hampshire, that's something that
14	we should consider, as we're definitely
15	seeing that as a recent trend.
16	DR. HAMPTON: One of the advantages,
17	I think, that we have in being able to
18	expand this is that there's a significant
19	scientific base where people who have
20	developed these dangerous assessment
21	tools can give us statistics and say,
22	okay, a woman who's been forced to have
23	sex against her will, whose partner has

24

25

abused her, is 7.6 times more likely to

die than someone else, which I think is

Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22 useful for a couple reasons.

One is we can use that to help to -as a solid rationale for including these
as risk factors, whether it's either in
terms of abuse or in terms of credible
threat.

The other advantage, I think, is
that this can also be -- which I'd love
to see be part of a conversation that the
bench is having with survivors coming in:
one of the reasons that I'm granting this
protective order is that we know that
people in your situation are more likely
to die, and can even cite the statistics
to back it up. I think that would be a
very powerful message for survivors.

But just to go back to the suicide piece, some of these are counterintuitive. One of the things that we know is that if an -- this is going to sound strange, but if an abuser threatens to kill his partner, she's obviously at greater risk of dying. If he does not threaten to kill his partner but threatens to kill himself instead, she's



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	actually a greater risk of dying than if
2	he had threatened homicide. Seems to
3	make no sense whatsoever.
4	You would think shortest distance
5	from point A to B, a direct threat. But
6	what happens is the psychology is that if
7	the abuser is willing to give up
8	everything and to cash in his chips and
9	commit suicide, there is very little
10	deterrent out there that's going to stop
11	him from killing his partner. And if
12	he's going to kill himself because he's
13	losing her, he's not about to leave her
14	for someone else.
15	The point is that there's a lot of
16	these risk factors that you really have
17	to do a deep dive in to understand what
18	the psychology is and why they're that
19	they pose such a risk. And I hope we
20	have a sort of an expanded
21	conversation, as we think about expanding
22	either the abuse in 173-B or expanding
23	the criteria we use in courts for
24	establishing credible threat.
25	MS. LAFRANCE: As we talk about



expanding the definition, I'm going to
throw on my defense attorney hat for a
second because I think it's important to
get that perspective too, because I have
represented individuals who have been
had restraining orders taken out against
them by a vindictive it was absolutely
wrong for them to have a restraining
order taken out.

what concerns me is that when we expand the definition, as Scott was just saying about threats of suicide, then it becomes, okay, how -- and I guess my point is that we need to make it clear.

Is this a threat of suicide to control the other individual, or is it really a threat of suicide, just looking for help?

And I'm an attorney, not a psychiatrist or a psychologist. So maybe Scott can have some insight into that.

But I'm just -- I'm concerned if we expand the definition into interpreting people's thoughts. It's one thing to say, listen, we have an individual who shot somebody with no provocation, and

1	it's pretty clear that the victim was
2	injured and that that's she needs a
3	protective order, but another thing to
4	say, we have this individual who
5	threatened suicide, and the victim's
6	saying, well, that made me feel I feel
7	like my life is in danger.
8	You know what I'm saying? I just
9	I want to make sure that everybody on
10	this task force is aware that we need to
11	be really careful when we expand these
12	definitions because we need to prepare
13	for the fact that there are people and
14	it's a small, small percentage, but there
15	are people who misuse these statutes.
16	And when you start getting into people's
17	thoughts is when you open up all you
18	can open up a can of worms.
19	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Well, and I
20	would also say and Judge Yazinski
21	might jump in, but the other thing is
22	implementing the statute to the point
23	where there is a lot of data, right, but
24	it has to sort of fall into some kind of
25	objective, fair analysis process.



1	DR. HAMPTON: Um-hum.
2	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Otherwise,
3	it's unworkable, right? So that is, I
4	think, the that will be the
5	difficulty, not that it can't be done.
6	That's what we're here to do is what
7	makes sense. And again, that's where you
8	get to we aren't the policymakers.
9	But that's where you have to weigh
10	the behavior, how to control the
11	behavior, how not to overcontrol the
12	behavior, and then how does it get
13	managed in a court process with two sides
14	presenting evidence and a neutral fact-
15	finder.
16	DR. HAMPTON: I think one of the
17	things that we have a precedent for this
18	in law enforcement, in terms of this idea
19	of looking at the context, what does the
20	behavior mean, and the precedent is the
21	predominant aggressor analysis.
22	So it used to be the officer would
23	show up, and whoever had scratches on
24	their face therefore was the victim, and
25	the other person was the perpetrator.



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	And what we said is, no, we you need
2	to look at the context; what is the
3	meaning of what's going on. Is the
4	person using an act of violence in self-
5	defense, to resist someone else's abuse,
6	or as an instrumental act to control the
7	other person?
8	So I think we do that. We look at
9	the larger picture. What does suicide
10	mean? Is this person threatening suicide
11	at the moment the other person filed for
12	divorce, said, if you leave me, I will
13	kill myself? Now we start to get a sense
14	of what the meaning of that is, rather
15	than, no, I've been depressed for years,
16	and I'm having a mental health crisis.
17	Very different story.
18	So I think we can do that, and I
19	think we've started to look at that in
20	some other areas as well.
21	JUDGE YAZINSKI: And as a practical
22	point
23	MS. SCHOLLETT: I think what the
24	this is



JUDGE YAZINSKI: We -- I'm sorry.

1 Go ahead, Lyn.	yn.	Ι	ahead,		Go	1
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MS. SCHOLLETT: Sorry. Hi. Lyn
Schollett from the Coalition. I think
just thinking about the context of this
conversation, and there seems to be a
shared understanding that the nature of
the abuse that we're all seeing is much
broader than maybe the black-letter law.

We do have some practical limitations in terms of our legislature right now, but I think we also need to see what happens on the other end of this process, which is what happens when the court orders come out, because what we're actually seeing is a narrowing in terms of the relief that's being require -- or the relief that's being awarded or what the victim has to prove.

So for example, we've had several conversations today about victims proving a credible threat. But when we're seeing opinions, where judges are looking for very recent threats, very specific threats, physical threats, that is actually narrowing the definition there.

1	So I think we need to look at both
2	ends, both the statutory component up
3	front, but we really need to have some
4	practical conversations about where that
5	expansion's happening and really making
6	it harder and harder for victims to prove
7	what they need to prove to get the relief
8	they need.
9	MR. VICINANZO: Just
10	MR. ENDRES: Well, then when we talk
11	about expand
12	MR. VICINANZO: Go ahead, Steve.
13	MR. ENDRES: I'm sorry. When we
14	talk about expanding definitions, the
15	definitions are essentially included in
16	two places. There's a definition in the
17	statute, and then there's a definition as
18	interpreted by the New Hampshire Supreme
19	Court.
20	And the definition in the statute is
21	made somewhat near a federal definition.
22	But it's the New Hampshire Supreme
23	Court's interpretation that's that I
24	think Circuit Court judges are seeing as
25	limiting that scope.



1	And the difficulty is that the New
2	Hampshire Supreme Court isn't going to do
3	independent fact-finding and say, we
4	this is happening; this is happening;
5	this is happening. That information
6	needs to be presented to them by one of
7	the parties of the appeal. And it seems
8	like that, perhaps, is what's missing.
9	JUDGE YAZINSKI: I'm curious, Lyn.
LO	Do you have any actual statistics, other
11	than anecdotes, that support your last
L2	statement that judges are narrowing it?
L3	Where? When? How often? Who? To
L 4	simply throw out what I see as an
L5	anecdotal bomb that judges are narrowing
L 6	the law is somewhat offensive.
L7	So if they're implied, if it's
L8	backed by some level of statistical
L 9	information, as opposed to anecdotal
20	information, sharing that would be
21	inordinately helpful to me and this
22	group.
23	MS. SCHOLLETT: Well, I appreciate
24	your question, Judge Yazinski, and I
25	certainly didn't mean to be offensive to

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	any members of the bar who are here.
2	I don't know that we have, like,
3	numbers of cases, but we certainly see
4	opinions where the courts find that there
5	was no physical threat or there was no
6	ongoing threat or that the threat wasn't
7	recent enough. So we certainly have
8	orders that reflect that language.
9	And we have compiled a lot of orders
10	from victims who have come to us and been
11	dissatisfied with what has come out of
12	the courts. So it's very much based in
13	facts. Off the top of my head, I can't
14	tell you how many. But we do see that
15	language appearing many places.
16	And I'm just using the example of
17	the relief language in B:5 as one
18	example, where what we see the judges
19	laying over the statutory language is
20	something more narrowing. And we can
21	certainly provide those to the task
22	force.
23	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: And
2.4	certainly, in your Dropbox, we have

what we have collected are the reported

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	and the nonprecedential orders. My
2	review of them and I don't have all
3	the Circuit Court orders that you may be
4	looking at. My review of those,
5	initially at least, to me it's been
6	fairly consistent for about twenty years
7	So those are that's at our level
8	because I was looking at this, whether
9	anything's changed.
10	And my initial review is not much
11	has changed for twenty years, and no one
12	has I've only been here for four, but
13	it has not been raised in the appeals
14	that I've seen since I've been here, or
15	again, my review of those orders, that
16	anything's changed.
17	So I don't know again, I haven't
18	done a thorough review of Circuit Court
19	orders. But I don't know whether I
20	don't know whether it's taking sort of
21	something from something the Supreme
22	Court said or, like, whether it's a
23	thing, a very articulate way to conclude
24	JUDGE YAZINSKI: If I could add one
25	more thing while we're talking



1	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI:
2	(Indiscernible) the whole the recency
3	issue and the physical abuse issue has
4	been out there, like I said, for about
5	twenty years. So if that is a if that
6	is a hot-button issue, then I don't see
7	that there's been any change. Maybe the
8	sentence has changed, and maybe our lens
9	has changed, but the law hasn't changed.
LO	JUDGE YAZINSKI: I think you're
L1	right, Justice Marconi. The one thought
L2	that I have had about this portion of
L3	decision-making and order-making and
L 4	Sarah, maybe you can chime in and provide
15	some insight or guidance we have
16	burden-shifting statutes in a number of
L7	areas.
L8	And whether it's a parental fitness
L 9	hearing, a guardianship hearing,
20	relocation hearing, I often wondered if
21	we were to make the initial finding that
22	there was abuse, are there any states,
23	Sarah, that you know of that then shift
24	the burden to the defendant to show that
>5	they are not a threat?



1	MS. FREEMAN: I'm not aware of any,
2	but I don't I'm not saying that there
3	are not. That is a really interesting
4	idea.
5	One additional point I will make, it
6	appears, in our review of some of the
7	appellate decisions that have come out,
8	that a number or if not most of those
9	appeals have come from defendants
LO	appealing orders against them. They have
L1	not come from petitioners who have been
12	denied orders of protection.
L3	So I wonder if there is a lack of
L 4	resource for attorneys providing
L5	appellate work. That's something, if
16	we're talking about resources,
L7	advocate more advocate, more
L8	resources, more lawyer resources, but
L 9	that may be another gap in the system,
20	that there are not appellate attorneys
21	who are taking cases on behalf of victims
22	or petitioners who haven't received
23	orders of protection
24	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. And
25	it may skew the review of those appellate

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	decisions in that they're being raised in
2	a limited group of circumstances.
3	MR. VICINANZO: Can I just reiterate
4	how Judge Yazinski's suggestion for a
5	rebuttable presumption really, really
6	appeals to me. And I'm going to I'd
7	like to tell a quick anecdote, a case I
8	have right now.
9	I have a young woman who's twenty-
LO	one. She was molested by a neighbor at
L1	age nine. And he was she disclosed at
12	thirteen, testified against him at
L3	fourteen, and he was convicted of
L 4	multiple counts of aggravated felonious
15	sexual assault.
L 6	He went to the state prison for a
L 7	few years. He's now out on he's now
L 8	out. For one reason or another, the
L 9	court, at sentencing, did not impose any
20	kind of a restriction, no-contact order
21	or anything like that.
22	She's now twenty-one. He's out of
23	prison. He shows up at her church last
24	weekend and claims he's just worshiping.

And maybe he is. I don't know. But the

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	fact is it has really freaked her out
2	that her abuser, who is who the state
3	recognizes assaulted her as a child, is a
4	few hundred feet away from her or a
5	hundred feet away from her in church.
6	And she's come to me. And now I'm
7	telling her, well, it was you're
8	twenty-one. This occurred when you're
9	nine years old, twelve years ago. And
LO	I'm reading the case law. I'm not sure
11	you qualify for a restraining order or
12	any kind of no-contact order.
13	But it seems to me somebody who
L 4	is has multiple convictions of
L5	assaulting a child should be should
16	have the burden placed on them as to why
L 7	they are no longer a threat to their
L8	victim. I love that idea, and I'd
L 9	really I really want to highlight it,
20	underscore it.
21	It seems to me we have it in other
22	areas of the law, like with where a
23	child is conceived because of a sexual

25

assault. The law now creates a rebuttal

presumption that those parental rights

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	will be terminated. There be rare
2	circumstances where somebody could meet
3	that burden, maybe a Romeo and Juliet
4	type situation.
5	But it works in other parts of the
6	law. It seems to me this might be a
7	really good area and a good fit for that
8	suggestion.
9	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Well, and
10	the other thing maybe Steve or
11	Marcie where'd Steve go? Someone
12	could and maybe you know, David, but
13	someone does their time like that. Is
14	there any jurisdiction to continue any
15	kind of restraint? (Indiscernible)
16	assume too.
17	MS. LAFRANCE: Yeah. I mean, well,
18	they have to register as a sex offender,
19	right? So
20	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
21	MS. LAFRANCE: I mean, there's
22	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: But is
23	there can there be a I mean, like a
24	bail condition, which we know aren't



always -- I mean, I've been in that

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	situation where it's like, you don't need
2	a restraining order; there's a bail
3	condition. But the bail condition can go
4	away. So you still need
5	MR. ENDRES: Yeah.
6	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: to get
7	the restraining order. But after someone
8	convicted does their time, is there the
9	ability to continue that restraint?
10	MS. HORNICK: I think, currently
11	and I think, Steve, you might have been
12	about to say this, but I think State v.
13	Towle, right, T-O-W-L-E
14	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yeah.
15	MS. HORNICK: addressed that
16	issue. And so I think the short answer
17	is no.
18	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: That's what
19	I thought.
20	MR. ENDRES: Yeah.
21	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yep.
22	INV. BERNIER: Kristyn Bernier,
23	Belknap County Attorney's Office
24	investigator.
25	With regard to no-contact orders, on



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	sentencing decisions, one of the things
2	that I found extremely frustrating, as
3	have a number of prosecutors and other
4	colleagues of mine, it's wonderful when
5	there is a no-contact order on a sentence
6	order. However, those are not
7	enforceable immediately by law
8	enforcement, not covered under twelve-
9	hour rule.
10	We can't arrest on that. It has to
11	be a contempt of court. Or if the
12	person's on probation or parole, it might
13	go as a violation, but there's no
14	immediate relief for a victim unless tha
15	contact fits into some crime, burglary of
16	a course of conduct stalking.
17	And one of the things that a number
18	of us have talked about I've talked
19	about it with Amanda on a number of
20	occasions is whether or not that no-
21	contact order for a domestic violence
22	victim, a sexual assault victim, a child
23	victim, could be made into an order that
24	is covered under 173-B so that it is
25	immediately it can be immediately



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	addressed by law enforcement and not be
2	in the hands of somebody to get a hold of
3	a prosecutor to file a contempt for a
4	contempt hearing.
5	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Interesting.
6	MS. BEAUCHAMP: This is Merrill from
7	the Victim Witness Program at the
8	Hillsborough County Attorney's Office.
9	Just to kind of piggyback on that,
10	it's often occurred to me too,
11	particularly in cases where we have a
12	criminal bail protective order that's
13	issued and (audio interference) during
14	the pendency of the case, if at upon
15	resolution of the case, if there were a
16	way to have sentencing judge perhaps have
17	some ability to convert that criminal
18	bail protective order, rather than have
19	it completely disappear, that it turned
20	into an actual protective order that
21	mirrors what's in the sentence.
22	It would be great if there were a
23	suspended sentence for ten years. I
24	think it would be fantastic if there were
25	a protective order in place for that

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	length of time.
2	As Kristyn said, it's not just
3	contempt of a court order that is not
4	actionable the moment the contact
5	happened. Just a thought.
6	MS. LAFRANCE: Just to jump on that
7	for a second, I think you might have a
8	equal protection argument because you're
9	treating them differently than other
10	people who have committed crimes, and you
11	have protective orders issued against
12	them.
13	I mean, if you take a domestic
14	violence case of assault, then they get a
15	protective order. They get it extended a
16	year and then maybe subsequently after
17	that. But if you put a blanket
18	protective order in place for ten years
19	or twenty years, however long the
20	sentence is suspended, I think you might
21	have an equal protection argument.
22	And I don't know if the attorneys
23	want to jump in on what their thoughts on
24	that hut

JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Interesting



- 1 point. It is (audio interference).
- 2 That's why it is a bit of a balancing
- 3 act.
- 4 MS. BEAUCHAMP: Even if it were put
- 5 in place, the CBPO were turned into a
- 6 one-year order, and there was then the
- 7 victim would have to seek a renewal of
- 8 that order afterwards. I just think it
- 9 would be a lot easier on victims. I
- think it's very, very difficult.
- I mean, we try to do the LAP
- 12 screens, the police do, as the -- right
- after the incident has occurred. That
- can be a difficult thing for a victim to
- even answer those questions. If an
- 16 emergency telephonic order is offered to
- 17 someone, again, right at the scene of a
- 18 crime, perhaps, just happened, that might
- not be something that they can follow
- through on the next day, when they have
- 21 to go and get the order.
- 22 But when they have -- when they're
- given a criminal bail protective order by
- the court and an advocate gets that into
- 25 their hands right away, we're explaining

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	to them that that is really a protective
2	order for them and that if defendant
3	violates it while it's in place, it's
4	actionable; it's immediately actionable,
5	arrestable new charges.
6	And victims feel a lot of relief,
7	and they don't have to go through a
8	second process to go by themselves to
9	court, with or without an advocate to
10	help them, and be subject to cross-
11	examination by an offender's attorney,
12	then that hearing and if probation and
13	what they've written in a petition we
14	all know. We've seen it in (audio
15	interference), but that's also something
16	that (audio interference) to a criminal
17	case and cause issues.
18	And so I think it would be great if
19	victims didn't have to go through a
20	process twice. If there's a criminal

And so I think it would be great if victims didn't have to go through a process twice. If there's a criminal bail protective order and there's a way to keep that in place for them after the case is resolved, after maybe they've gone through testifying and all of that, and not put them in a place where they've

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	got to go back to court and face the
2	offender again, I think that would be
3	helpful.
4	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: I think
5	that's a good suggestion in that I think
6	part of what this task force is looking
7	at is trying to coordinate the various
8	moving parts in a particular case. And
9	we've identified a gap where if there is
10	a way to streamline, coordinate, share,
11	consolidate, that might make sense.
12	MS. LAFRANCE: Can I just throw this
13	out there? What Merrill just said is
14	you're presuming that this person is
15	found guilty.
16	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
17	MS. LAFRANCE: So what happens
18	and it happens a person goes to trial;
19	they're found not guilty?
20	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
21	MS. LAFRANCE: There's no more
22	CBPO. There's no sentence.
23	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yet they may
24	still they may still be subject to a
25	restraining order in a separate



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	proceeding.
2	MS. LAFRANCE: Right.
3	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Yeah.
4	MS. LAFRANCE: That might be the
5	victim's only recourse.
6	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right.
7	INV. BERNIER: With regard to the
8	criminal bail order of protection, this
9	has come up a lot over the last couple of
10	years. All of our understanding was that
11	the CBPO was put into place so that the
12	victim did not have to go through the
13	civil process, testify, go through
14	hearings in a separate venue when a
15	criminal case is ongoing.
16	However, what we are finding is that
17	with the more egregious offenders who are
18	being placed on preventative detention
19	for child exploitation, sexual assault,
20	domestic violence-related felony-level
21	crimes, we have defense attorneys who are
22	arguing that because the individual is
23	not out on bail, that the CBPO is not
24	enforceable by law enforcement.



25

I always charge it. I don't care.

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	We'll take it to trial. But there is a
2	school of thought where there are some
3	defense attorneys that are going in and
4	arguing that in courts. Some of the
5	newer judges are buying that. Some
6	prosecutors are leery about enforcing it.
7	And the behavior that we're seeing
8	from inside jails, phone calls, third-
9	party contacts, witness tampering,
10	particularly when there are children
11	involved, letters I just arrested on a
12	case involving 300 pages of letters sent
13	on a marital rape case from the defendant
14	in the jail.
15	Part of that had to do with he felt
16	that he could reach out to his one-year-
17	old child via letter, because apparently,
18	she can read. And he thought that was a
19	loophole.
20	But we're seeing a lot of I have
21	a number of these cases right now. And
22	everybody that I've spoken to has had a
23	real frustration with the lack of
24	clarification that we're getting on that.



Again, our understanding is it's not

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	a condition of bail. It is a it is a
2	no-contact order, whether you're in
3	Timbuktu, at home, or in the House of
4	Corrections.
5	We're also seeing that in some
6	places, they're having they're able to
7	get into social media incarcerated, so
8	that's another issue. That's just as
9	problematic, plus it opens the door. I
10	think I called it the Petri dish of
11	witness tampering. It causes a lot of
12	problems.
13	And that clarification, I think,
14	would be really helpful for those of us
15	charging and trying to enforce those
16	orders.
17	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Excellent
18	input.
19	MS. JASINA: And we're always trying
20	to encourage people I completely
21	understand not wanting a victim to have
22	to testify or give their story multiple
23	times. We're always encouraging, when
24	there is a CBPO in place, that they also
25	go through the civil process, if that's



1	something that they want, because it goes
2	beyond the no-contact order.
3	There is the no-contact provision
4	under 173-B, but it's that other relief
5	that can financially stabilize a victim,
6	so ordering child support payments,
7	ordering payment of rent or utilities,
8	mortgage payments, visitation in some
9	cases.
L O	So I understand trying to limit the
L1	process as a whole. But there are some
L2	things that can happen in the on the
L3	civil side of things that are not able to
L 4	happen on the criminal side of things
15	that I think are really important for a
L 6	victim to be able to access. It's
L7	important for them to have both.
L8	INV. BERNIER: Which is fine.
L 9	However, we have to remember that these
20	things were designed so that a victim
21	could go in without having to bring in
22	counsel. And we can't guarantee that
23	there is advocacy.
24	What ends up happening with a
25	criminal proceeding is that the defense



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	attorney will show up at the restraining
2	order hearing with their client. So now
3	you have your victim being cross-
4	examined, and it becomes, potentially, a
5	trial, all of it being exculpatory.
6	So if there is any type of problem
7	with that victim's testimony, you've now
8	potentially tanked a criminal case
9	because they shouldn't be conjoined.
10	Years ago, if we had a criminal case
11	ongoing and a victim went in and filed
12	for a civil restraining order, judges
13	would authorize that temporary order,
14	which is good for up to a year, but they
15	would not hold a final hearing. They
16	would basically not make an order, so as
17	not to bias one side or the other, not
18	have the hearing. That temporary order
19	would go into place pending the outcome
20	of the criminal case.
21	When that started changing, I don't
22	know. But it was one of the things that
23	we always used to go in. Advocacy would
24	also do the same thing. And judges would

just basically place it on file and keep

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	it open as a temporary order so that you
2	didn't end up with a victim going in and
3	having a free-for-all with a defense
4	attorney asking a lot of questions and
5	causing potential problems for the
6	criminal case.
7	MS. JASINA: Yeah, and what we're
8	seeing as a tactic in if that system
9	were still in place, and sometimes it's
LO	something similar to that is happening
L1	with defense attorneys requesting
L2	multiple continuances while there is a
13	criminal case ongoing, so it extends out
L 4	the civil case, which then creates an
L5	issue with the credible present threat
16	argument.
L7	So six months have gone by. A year
L8	has gone by. The temporary order has
L 9	still been in effect. Nothing has
20	happened. So then the is there a
21	credible present threat anymore? And
22	we've seen cases tossed out because of
23	that very reason that the temporary order

has been extended due to the criminal

case, and then when it come -- when the

24

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	criminal case is resolved, then it comes
2	back to the 173-B protective order case.
3	And then there's this argument that
4	there's no more credible present threat.
5	And
6	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: I'd be
7	curious I'd be curious on that point.
8	And we'll wrap up shortly, but I'd be
9	curious on that point because I am not
10	familiar with if a protective order is in
11	place and nothing's happened. That means
12	a protective order is in place, and
13	nothing's happened.
14	So I'd be curious if the duration of
15	a protective order somehow equates to
16	there not being a present credible
17	threat. You know what I'm saying?
18	So I'd be curious in some more data
19	on that point, if you will, because I
20	(audio interference) this recent
21	discussion, I take that one area of
22	inquiry, perhaps, is looking at the
23	again, the interrelation of these
24	criminal restraining orders, the time
25	frame, the scope and process, but also



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	how that relates to the civil process,
2	because I agree the civil process is
3	broader, provides (audio interference)
4	relief, although limited in time.
5	So that, I think, is a takeaway from
6	this discussion, so
7	MS. HORNICK: I just want to lump
8	on
9	JUDGE YAZINSKI: And if I could
10	(indiscernible)
11	MS. HORNICK: or add on, sort of
12	pile on one last thing, if I may, and I
13	apologize. This is, again, from the
14	criminal realm perspective, and I'll keep
15	it very brief.
16	But as we're talking about it,
17	another tool or tactic that we've been
18	seeing lately by the criminal defense bar
19	is to claim that the victim has Richards
20	issues so therefore needs an attorney to
21	perhaps not allow her to actually speak
22	as to what happened in her abuse or with
23	her abuse and has somewhat successfully
24	prevented criminal cases from going



forward.

1	So I just I add that at the end,
2	since we got talking about that
3	intersection of criminal cases and civil
4	cases. Thank you.
5	JUDGE YAZINSKI: If we could add one
6	last thing in regard to this, I get those
7	motions asking for the extension of a
8	temporary hearing. And I have ruled and
9	will continue to rule that the thirty-day
LO	requirement in RSA 173-B can't be changed
L1	by agreement of the parties, and I won't
L2	extend the temporary order. So we have
L3	the final hearing.
L 4	It becomes difficult for all the
L 5	reasons, Erin, that you have outlined.
L 6	You keep continuing a temporary hearing
L 7	or allow that to go for a year, not only
L 8	does the argument get raised that there's
L 9	no longer a present threat, but
20	oftentimes, the people who were around
21	and involved at the time and involved
22	with the parties are gone, so witnesses
23	are gone.
24	But I think the thirty-day, if
25	and maybe the Supreme Court ultimately

	Domestic violence lask force - 1/12/22
1	will decide this, because I know other
2	judges disagree with my position I
3	think thirty days means thirty days; the
4	statute's clear that the final hearing
5	shall occur within thirty days to
6	bring finality to these issues.
7	MR. STRASBURGER: And can I just add
8	one last thing to what Judge Yazinski
9	just said, because I have seen judges go
10	both ways. I've seen judges who have
11	granted a continuance because there's a
12	pending criminal matter. They want to
13	give the defendant a meaningful
14	opportunity to participate in the crim
15	excuse me, in both the civil and criminal
16	case, understanding that there is a right
17	against self-incrimination.
18	So the lack of uniformity there is
19	tough to navigate because it's very tough
20	to figure out whether or not you're going
21	to have to be prepared to go forward or
22	not.
23	But I just wanted to comment, more
24	specifically, on I think it was Ms.

Bernier's comment about having the CBPO

	Domestic violence lask force = 1/12/22
1	sort of turned into a protective order
2	without an opportunity to have defense
3	counsel question.
4	I think that we're forgetting that
5	if you're a defendant who is subject to
6	criminal charges and you're also the
7	respondent in a DVP, right, in the civil
8	case, the domestic violence petition,
9	although the defendant doesn't have to
10	testify and can certainly rely on their
11	right to remain silent and choose to not
12	participate, in the DVP context, the
13	court can draw an inference from that,
14	right?
15	The court can say, they didn't
16	defend. They didn't put on a defense.
17	They didn't participate. This is a civil
18	remedy, and I can draw an inference from
19	that. And I think that so defendants
20	are in a particularly precarious spot.
21	And I do I represent both victims
22	in these cases and defendants, doing a
23	lot of family law work, because DVPs get
24	brought frequently. And I also have

clients who have accompanying criminal

	Domestic violence lask force - 1/12/22
1	charges.
2	And it's a real serious discussion
3	when you have to go in for a domestic
4	violence petition hearing, which needs to
5	be held within thirty days, there have
6	been no temporary orders regarding
7	parenting in the divorce case or
8	parenting case heard, and oftentimes, as
9	we see, I think probably 99.9 percent of
10	the time, when a judge issues a temporary
11	order of protection, parenting time is
12	denied pending further hearing, pending a
13	final hearing on the DVP.
14	So it's important to understand that
15	there's a due process obligation, I
16	think, that we have here. And a
17	defendant may really be risking a lot by
18	choosing to participate in their civil
19	case, in their DVP, and taking that stand
20	and testifying in their own defense, ever
21	though they're in the infancy stages of a
22	criminal prosecution.
23	So I think while, sure, it may be

So I think while, sure, it may be easy to argue that just convert a criminal bail order of protection to a



24

	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	final protective order and that may make
2	it easier for victims, I think we're
3	forgetting about how difficult it may be
4	for a criminal defendant to participate
5	in this process at all, right, if they
6	are subject to criminal prosecution at
7	the same time, which I think is
8	significant.
9	And they may be faced with a choice
10	of you're in Judge Yazinski's court. I
11	would have to have a very serious
12	conversation with my client about, look,
13	we're going to have every opportunity to
14	cross-examine the petitioner and any of
15	the petitioner's witnesses, but you're
16	going to have to choose as to whether or
17	not you want to testify, because your
18	criminal case is just starting.
19	But I think to preclude the process
20	of allowing a defendant or a respondent
21	in a DVP to confront the allegations
22	against them would be pretty inconsistent
23	with our system.
24	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. And



there's a timing issue, and I will only

1	raise because I think it came through in
2	some of the information that I've been
3	amassing. You also end up with that
4	order from the domestic violence case is
5	now out there, whatever the findings are,
6	that then if there is a analog (ph.)
7	criminal case, both sides have to deal
8	with whatever the findings are in the
9	domestic violence order.
LO	MR. STRASBURGER: Right, which has a
1	long-lasting effect in the family law
12	arena. I can tell you that for sure
L3	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Correct.
L 4	MR. STRASBURGER: irrespective of
15	what happens in the separate criminal
L 6	case.
L 7	JUSTICE HANTZ MARCONI: Right. So
L 8	that's the intersection of all those
L 9	factors.
20	So we are at our break point, unless
21	there is any further discussion. And
22	frankly, if this has triggered more
23	ideas I think we've gotten some good
24	ones, actually, which we are in the
25	process and not to overload you with



	Domestic Violence Task Force - 1/12/22
1	paper, but we're summarizing yesterday's.
2	We're going to be summarizing today's.
3	We're going to circulate those
4	summaries so that you can pick up
5	whatever we have lost track of, because I
6	want to keep a record of all of these
7	ideas. And feel free, if something has
8	triggered after we close today, to send
9	an email to a message, a something to
10	Lisa or Anne, and we can upload it to the
11	Dropbox, circulate it to everyone.
12	Circulate it yourself. We all have
13	the group email. So feel free to
14	continue to think and contribute on
15	today's charge topics.
16	And that closes us out for today.
17	And we will be regrouping and meeting
18	again next week. And you have your
19	homework to do. And next week, I think,
20	is Judge Yazinski's form review
21	assignment, plus what we're dealing with
22	in the next two charges.
23	So enjoy. I really again, I
24	can't say enough appreciate the time,
25	attention, and dedication and sincerity

- of this group. I am quite impressed.
- 2 Thank you.
- 3 (End of audio)



CERTIFICATION

I, Cheryl Odom, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Cheryl Odom (CDLT-186)

Clean Odom

TTA-Certified Digital Legal Transcriber

eScribers

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Date: March 1, 2022



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